Case 1:09-cr-01005		
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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
1	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS	
2	BROWNSVILLE DIVISION	
4		- 00 G- 1005
5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	B-09-CR-1005
6		G. J. L. 1
7	VS.	September 29, 2009 Brownsville, Texas 11:22 a.m.
8	GERONIMO SALVADO SANTOS-NUEZ	
9	Defendant	
10	RE-ARRAIGNMENT	
11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE RONALD MORGAN	
12	UNITED STATE MAGISTRATE JUDGE	
13	APPEARANCES	
14	ALI BAKANCED	
15	For the United States	Bill Hagen, AUSA U. S. Attorney's Office
16		600 E. Harrison Suite 201
17		Brownsville, Texas 78520 956.548.2554
18	For the Defendant	Rudy Rodriguez, AFPD
19		Assistant Federal Public Defender
20		600 E. Harrison Suite 102
21		Brownsville, Texas 78520 956.548.2573
22	Court Clerk	Linda Garcia
23	Interpreter	Sandra Cortez
24	Proceedings from official electronic sound recording;	
25	transcript produced by court approved transcriber.	
	DIGITAL SCROLL TRANSCRIPTION	281.648.0248

## Electronic Recording Operator Rita Nieto 600 E. Harrison Suite 101 Brownsville, Texas 78520 б

281.648.0248

DIGITAL SCROLL TRANSCRIPTION

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        (Proceedings through Interpreter.)
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             THE COURT: Good morning.
             MR. HAGEN: Good morning.
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             MR. RODRIGUEZ: Good morning,
             THE COURT: Let's call B-09-1005, the United States
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   versus Geronimo Salvador Santos-Nunez.
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             MR. RODRIGUEZ: Rudy Rodriguez for Mr. Santos-Nuez,
   Your Honor.
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             MR. HAGEN: Bill Hagen appearing on behalf of Angel
   Castro for the Government. Good morning, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Mr. Rodriguez.
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             THE CLERK: Please raise your right hand.
13
        (Defendant sworn.)
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes.
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             THE COURT: Sir, what is your full name?
             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Geronimo Salvador Santos-
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17
   Nunez.
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             THE COURT: And is it - Salvador, is that your
   father's name?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Santos.
             THE COURT: Santos? Okay. All right. Mr. Santos,
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   you've just taken an oath to tell the truth. What that means
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   is that if during these proceedings at any time you tell me
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   something which is not true, then you can be violated for
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   violating the laws of perjury, that is, prosecuted for
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violating the laws of perjury. Do you understand that, sir?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.
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             THE COURT: All right. What that means is you just
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   tell me the truth during the whole proceeding, and there won't
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   be any problems.
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                  Now, Mr. Santos, how old are you, sir?
             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Thirty-four.
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             THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Twelfth.
             THE COURT: Let me back up just for one second, Mr.
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   Santos. Do you understand the law of perjury as I explained
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   it to you?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes.
             THE COURT: All right. So, do you read and write
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   English?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: No.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Do you read and write Spanish?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes.
             THE COURT: Is Spanish your primary language?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes.
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             THE COURT: Do you understand everything the court
22
   interpreter is telling you through the headphones?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes.
             THE COURT: All right. During these proceedings if
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   at any time you have any questions because you can't hear what
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the court interpreter says, or you didn't understand something
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    that she says, what I want you to do is to raise your hand so
    that I can get that clarified for you; do you understand that?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.
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             THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Santos have you ever
   been in a mental institution and treated for a mental illness
 6
7
   of any sort?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: No, sir.
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             THE COURT: Are you taking any medication or are you
   under the influence of anything today that would affect your
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    ability to understand what's going on?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: I'm taking medication for
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   blood pressure, but I'm not taking it right now.
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             THE COURT: Okay. But does that blood pressure
15
   medicine affect your ability to understand what's going on?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Oh, no, not pressure,
17
   depression.
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             THE COURT: Okay.
             MR. RODRIGUEZ: Depression.
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Depression.
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             THE COURT: Depression. Okay.
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: I'm not taking it anymore.
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             THE COURT: Okay. So you're not taking anything that
   would affect your ability to understand what's going on; is
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25
    that true?
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DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: No. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. What medications are you taking today, Mr. Santos? 3 4 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: None. 5 THE COURT: All right. Are you under the influence 6 of anything - drugs, alcohol or medication - that would affect 7 your ability to understand what's going on here this morning? DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: No, none. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Santos, let me explain to 10 you that I am not the judge who will be finding you guilty, and I'm not the judge who will be sentencing you if you are 11 found guilty. Those two acts will be done by Judge - by the 12 13 District Court Judge, Judge Tagle. My role today is to 14 conduct this hearing and if I believe it is warranted to make 15 a recommendation to the District Judge that she accept your guilty plea. 16 17 Now, I have in front of me a form labeled 18 Consent to Administration of Guilty Plea, in Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11, Allocution by United States Magistrate 19 20 Judge. And on this form there is a signature. Can you see 21 this signature from where you're standing, sir? 22 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: Is that your signature? 24 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir. 25 THE COURT: Anyone force you to sign this document?

1 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: No, sir. 2 THE COURT: Is it your wish that I conduct this 3 hearing this morning? 4 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Can you repeat that? 5 THE COURT: Yes. Do you want me to conduct this hearing this morning? 6 7 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes. THE COURT: All right. 8 9 Now, Mr. Santos, anyone force you to make - to agree to having me conduct this hearing? 10 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: No, sir. 11 12 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Santos, I need to explain 13 some things to you. Under the rights - or under the laws and 14 Constitution of the United States, you have the right to 15 remain silent, that is, you don't have to say anything about 16 the offenses with which you are charged. You have the right 17 to plead not guilty and require the Government to prove the 18 charges against you beyond a reasonable doubt. If you plead quilty, though, you'll have to waive your right to remain 19 20 silent, because I have to assure myself that in fact you've 21 committed the offense with which you are charged. Do you understand your right to remain silent? 22 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir. 23 24 THE COURT: Now, furthermore, you're also entitled to 25 be represented by an attorney at all stages of the

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proceedings, and if you cannot afford one, one will be
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   appointed for you. You're appearing here this morning with
   Mr. Rodriguez. Is Mr. Rodriguez representing you as your
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   attorney?
             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir. He is.
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             THE COURT: Now, have you met with Mr. Rodriquez?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.
             THE COURT: And has he - have you discussed the
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   charges against you?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: I have spoken to him enough
   to understand the charge.
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             THE COURT: All right. And are you satisfied with
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   Mr. Rodriguez' help in this case?
             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.
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             THE COURT: Now, Mr. Santos, as I explained, you have
   the right to plead not guilty. And you have a right to have a
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   trial by jury on the charges against you. And at that trial,
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   the Government would have to prove the charges against you
   beyond a reasonable doubt, and you're entitled to that trial
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   even if you are guilty. Now, at that trial you would be
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   presumed innocent. Do you understand that?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.
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             THE COURT: All right. At that trial, the Government
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   would have to bring in witnesses into court who would come in
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   and testify in front of you and look you in the eye and be
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subject to cross-examination by your attorney. Your lawyer has the right to object to the evidence presented by the Government, your attorney could present evidence in your defense if you want to, but he doesn't have - you don't have to present any evidence. And if you choose not to present any evidence, that cannot be used against you. You would have the right to have witnesses be brought into court and testify in your behalf, if there are witnesses out there who have something that you want them to say in your favor.
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You have the right to testify at trial, but you also have the right not to testify at trial, that is, you can come in, have your trial, sit at the table, not do anything - not present evidence, not say anything. And those decisions cannot be used against you in any fashion. In other words, your decision to remain silent, your decision not to present evidence, could not be used to draw a suggestion of guilt against you. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Now, if you continue to plead guilty and the Court accepts your plea of guilty, there will be no trial. The Court would simply enter - well -

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Your Honor, can we allow him to sit down? He had an accident on his way here.

THE COURT: I was wondering about that - yeah, yeah, Why don't you do that. Can you lower the -

1 MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, sir. 2 THE COURT: -- mike so that - I was wondering if there was something when he came in. 3 MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Your Honor. He had really 4 5 injured his leg when he first got arrested, and he had been on 6 crutches. He finally got rid of the crutches, sir. 7 THE COURT: All right. Is that better, Mr. Santos? DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, yes. 8 9 THE COURT: All right, you know if there is anything else that presents itself as a problem as we go through these 10 11 proceedings. I don't want you to suffer as a result of this. 12 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Okay. No. It's fine. 13 THE COURT: Now, let me just start back up a little 14 bit and, that is, I told you about what all your rights are, 15 but I want you to understand that if you continue to plead guilty and the Court accepts your plea of guilty there will be 16 17 no trial. 18 I want you to know that you will waive and give

I want you to know that you will waive and give up all the rights we've just discussed. The Court will simply enter a judgment of guilty and sentence you based upon your guilty plea after considering your pre-sentence report. And we'll talk about that process in just a minute.

Further, by pleading guilty, you are admitting the charges and all of the facts asserted in the charging document. You are waiving all defenses to the charges and

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defects in the proceedings. You are rendering irrelevant all constitutional claims existing before your plea, the entry of your plea, and you are consenting to a binding judgment of conviction and the imposition of an appropriate sentence based just on your guilty plea. Do you understand that? DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir. THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Santos have you received a - or seen a copy of the charges that have been filed against you? DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir. THE COURT: And have you met with Mr. Rodriguez and has he explained the charges to you? DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Do you have any questions about those charges? DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: No, sir. THE COURT: All right. Let me tell you that you are charged with violating Title 8, United States Code, Section 1326(a) and (b), and the nature of the offense there is that number one, you're an alien, that is, a citizen of some country other than the United States; number two, that you were previously convicted of what's called an aggravated felony, that after that aggravated felony you were deported,

excluded or removed from the United States, that after that

deportation, exclusion or removal, you were found to be back

- in the United States illegally, that you had not obtained the permission of the Attorney General or the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to enter the United States and you had not sought for permission from them to enter. And do you understand the nature of the offense with which you have been charged?
- 7 DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

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- THE COURT: Mr. Rodriguez, have you satisfied yourself that Mr. Santos is competent and he understands what he has been charged with?
- 11 | MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Has he been able to assist you in his
  defense and that he understands the nature of the charges and
  the possible consequences of his plea?
  - MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes. I've already questioned him, Your Honor.
  - THE COURT: Now, let me tell you, Mr. Santos, that the maximum punishment in your case, if the Government can prove that you were have a prior conviction for an aggravated felony which preceded your prior deportation, exclusion or removal, the maximum punishment includes twenty years in jail and a \$250,000 fine, and a three-year term of supervised release, and a one-hundred dollar special assessment for each count of which you are convicted. Do you understand the maximum punishment in your case, Mr. Santos?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: Now, Mr. Santos, in addition to those consequences of your guilty plea, that is, punishment, there are a couple of others that are called collateral consequences. And collateral consequences in your case because you are a citizen of some country other than the United States, what's going to happen is as soon as you finish your jail term you should have every expectation that you are going to be deported, excluded or removed from the United States. The second thing is, that after that, it is a very unlikely, if not an absolute certainty, that you will not be permitted to legally re-enter the United States. Do you understand those consequences?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Now, when I told you what your maximum punishment was I told you what a supervised term of release - I used the term supervised release term. I need to explain to you what that is.

A supervised release term is a period of time after serving your sentence of imprisonment when you would be released from jail and there are some special and some mandatory conditions. If you violate those conditions while your supervised release term is still in effect, you could be sent back to jail for as much as two years, just for violating one of those conditions, without credit for any time that

you've already served on supervised release.

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Now that sentence to imprisonment - those two years - would be in addition to any other sentence that you receive if your violation of those conditions amounted to a crime. Let me give you an example.

After you have served your prison time, you will be deported. And if you came back into the United States illegally, that would violate one of the conditions of your supervised release term. I can guarantee you that. And if you were then caught or violating the term of your supervised release, you could go to jail for two years for violating that supervised release term. But also, you could be sentenced and convicted for illegally re-entering the United States. So, one act on your part could subject you to two sentences. Do you understand that, sir?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Now, let me talk briefly about the sentencing guidelines and tell you how that's going to work. I know that Mr. Rodriguez has met with you and you've talked about the guidelines and he's explained to you where he thinks your case might fall and how the guidelines might apply in your case.

What's going to happen next is the Court will order a pre-sentence investigation. One of the probation officers will talk to you individually, with your attorney

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present, and the probation officer will ask you questions about your background, your family history and your criminal history. All of that information will then be collected and used to arrive at a sentencing score. That sentencing score then translates to a sentencing range in your case. All of that information is put into a pre-sentence report.

The Court will not be able to determine what your sentencing range actually will be until after the presentence report has been completed and you have had the opportunity to comment upon the report. You see, once the report's been completed, you and your attorney and the attorney for the Government will have an opportunity to review the report and comment on the report and you and your attorney will have the opportunity to identify anything in the report that you believe is incorrect. And then if there is a good faith basis for that, at sentencing your attorney can argue what you think is incorrect.

Now, once the Court does determine your sentencing guideline range, I want you to understand that the Court has the authority to depart from the advisory guidelines, and the Court could impose a sentence that could be more severe or less severe than what is recommended by the guidelines. Do you understand that, sir?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. So you understand how the

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sentencing guidelines and how the pre-sentence report is going to work and you understand that the Court has the authority to depart; is that correct?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Santos, let me just tell you also that the federal - parole has been abolished in the federal system so that if you're sentenced to prison you will not be released early on parole. Do you understand that?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Santos, I've told you what you've been charged with, we've gone through the elements of that offense. I've explained to you the possible sentence that you could receive, we've talked about your individual rights under the laws and Constitution of the United States. I've explained to you the fact that by pleading guilty you're waiving lots and lots and lots of issues on appeal. We've talked about the sentencing guidelines and how they're going to work and the Court's authority to depart from those guidelines after the guideline range is established. You've indicated that you've understood everything that we've talked about.

Now, knowing everything that could happen to you, understanding everything that we've talked about, is it still your wish to plead guilty, Mr. Santos?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Has anyone forced you, or threatened you, or promised you anything in any way, to make you plead guilty this morning?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Santos, do you have any questions for your attorney before we proceed?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: No, sir.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hagen, re-arraign Mr. Santos, please.

MR. HAGEN: Yes, Your Honor.

United States District Court, Southern District of Texas, Brownsville Division, Criminal Number B-09-1005, United States of America versus Geronimo Salvador Santos-Nuez - Nuez, Indictment, the Grand Jury charges: On or about July 25, 2009, in the Southern District of Texas, and within the jurisdiction of the Court, Defendant Geronimo Salvador Santos-Nuez, an alien who had previously been denied admission, excluded, deported and removed after having been convicted of an aggravated felony, knowingly and unlawfully was present in the United States, having been found in Cameron County, Texas. The said Defendant having not obtained consent to re-apply for admission into the United States from the Attorney General of the United States and Secretary of Homeland Security, the successor, pursuant to Tile 6, United States Code, Sections 2023, 2024, and 557, in violation of Title 8, United States

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1 Code, Section 1326(a) and 1326(b), a true bill, signed by the 2 foreperson of the Grand Jury.
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Mr. Santos, do you understand the Indictment that I've just read to you?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

MR. HAGEN: To this Indictment do you plead guilty or do you plead not guilty?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Guilty.

THE COURT: Now, Mr. Santos, are you pleading guilty freely and voluntarily?

DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Mr. Santos, I want you to listen very carefully, because the Government is going to say what the facts are in your case.

Mr. Hagen.

MR. HAGEN: Your Honor, on July 25, 2009, this

Defendant was found in Cameron County, Texas, by Customs and
Border Protection agents. It was determined that he was an
alien and a citizen of the Dominican Republic, who had entered
the United States illegally. The Defendant had been
previously deported from the United States on June 30, 2008,
after having been convicted of the aggravated felony of
conspiracy to distribute cocaine on February 1 of 2004. The
Defendant had not received consent of the Attorney General or
Secretary of Homeland Security to re-apply for admission into

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the United States.
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             THE COURT: Now, Mr. Santos, are those the facts of
   your case?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.
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             THE COURT: Is that what you did?
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             DEFENDANT SANTOS-NUEZ: Yes, sir.
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             THE COURT: All right. Mr. Rodriguez, do you concur
    those are the facts in Mr. Santos' case?
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             MR. RODRIGUEZ: Those are the facts, Your Honor.
                        In that case, Mr. Santos, it is the
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             THE COURT:
    finding of this Court that you are fully competent and capable
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    of entering an informed plea, that you understand and are
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    aware of the nature of the charges against you and the
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    consequences of your plea, that your plea of quilty is a
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   knowing and voluntary plea supported by an independent basis
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    of fact containing all of the essential elements of the
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    offense.
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                  The Court will render preparation of a report
    and recommendation. I will send it to Judge Tagle and
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   recommend that you be found guilty and sentenced accordingly.
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                  Now, these are the dates that are going to
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    control the future proceedings in your case.
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    investigation and preparation of a pre-sentence report shall
   be completed by the 12<sup>th</sup> day of November 2009. Counsel shall
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file objections in writing to the report, including the

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alleged facts of the offense and the applicability of the
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    sentencing quidelines by the 27<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2009. If
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    there are no objections, a statement to that effect, signed by
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    counsel and the Defendant, shall be submitted. After further
    investigation, the pre-sentence officer shall submit a final
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    report by the 10<sup>th</sup> day of December 2009. And this case is set
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    for sentencing on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of January 2010, at one-thirty in
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    the afternoon before Judge Tagle.
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                   Is there anything further that we need to
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    address?
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             MR. HAGEN: Nothing from the Government, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Have I complied with the requirements of
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    Rule 11, Mr. Hagen?
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             MR. HAGEN: Yes, Your Honor. You have.
15
             THE COURT: And Mr. Rodriguez, with respect to Mr.
16
    Santos -
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             MR. RODRIGUEZ: You have, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: -- have I complied with the requirements
    of Rule 11?
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             MR. RODRIGUEZ: You have, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: In that case, we are in recess. Thank
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    you very much.
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             MR. RODRIGUEZ: Thank you.
        (Proceedings concluded at 11:43 a.m.)
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